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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7019

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PAKISTAN

IPF: (1987-91) $73 299 000

(PAK/89/031) - International Support for the Preservation and Development of Archaeological Site of Moenjodaro

Date of approval:	14 February 1991
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNESCO
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Authority for the preservation of Moenjodaro)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$595 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$595 000

Project background

The archaeological site of Moenjodaro which is inscribed on the World Heritage List, bears witness to a very ancient civilization, that flourished between 2500 and 1500 B.C. Located approximately 200 miles north of Karachi, it has been described as "one of the greatest metropolises of the most ancient East".

The main excavation of the site began in 1922 and continued up to 1931. To date approximately 800,000 sq. meters have been exposed, estimated to be about 10 per cent of the total site. At the time excavation began in 1922, the water level was recorded at 25 feet below the surface. This gradually rose to 15 feet in winter and 7 feet in the summer due to the building of the Sukkur Barrage and the rise of water through the action of capillarity.

The second serious threat is posed by the river Indus where bed has shifted considerably over the years and has clearly flooded Moenjodaro in the past. Conventional methods to arrest deterioration were taken by the Government of Pakistan with limited success. In 1960 it approached UNESCO for technical assistance. This resulted in various technical missions and a panel of experts meeting which formulated the Master Plan for the preservation of Moenjodaro in 1973 and culminating in a formal agreement in 1979. Consequently, two rounds of formal appeal were launched.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the Government within the framework of the Five-year Plan for 1988-93 is to give priority to safeguard archaeological sites with a view to enhance the national/cultural value and cultural tourism.

UNDP will provide institution building support to augment the government's capacity to preserve and present the cultural heritage, tourism and education through an integrated approach by improving the linkages between the preservation of cultural heritage, tourism and education. This will result in: (a) preparing an overall plan for Moenjodaro with a consolidated approach, including a detailed Action Plan and Promotion/Communication/Marketing Plan, and producing promotional and communications materials; (b) setting up a conservation laboratory and a semi-autonomous conservation unit; and (c) training conservation unit personnel and managerial staff of the Authority to a level where they are able to handle the technical, managerial, and fund-raising elements for the ongoing preservation.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of international experts/consultants in archaeological conservation (12 work-months), planning and management (six work-months), promotion and communication/marketing (three work-months) and cultural tourism (one work-month); three fellowships and group training; laboratory equipment, photographic supplies, audio-visual and office equipment; vehicles and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	194 200
Subcontract	111 000
Training	130 400
Equipment	117 400
Miscellaneous	42 000
Total	595 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PAKISTAN

IPF: (1987-91) $73 299 000

(PAK/88/032) - Co-ordinated Research Project for the Development of Sheep and Wool

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	27 March 1991
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	FAO
Government implementing agency:	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 306 700 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 306 700

Project background

Pakistan has the tenth highest sheep population in the world. According to a 1986 census, there were 26 million sheep in Pakistan. The contribution of sheep to meat consumption was about 22 per cent. Mutton is the preferred meat and practically the only meat for the migratory population. Sheep milk is also important for families subsistance under the migratory system of livestock raising. About 27 per cent of sheep are owned by landless livestock raisers.

Wool and wool products occupy an important place in the national economy. Export earnings from wool and wool products have significantly increased during the last few years. The total current wool exports account for 8.6 per cent of the annual foreign currency earnings.

In spite of the importance of the sector in the economy of the country, no major developmental efforts have been made in the past. In 1988, a report of the National Commission on Agriculture singled out the importance of increasing meat and wool production. The major constraints identified are low-breed productivity, shortage of feed, lack of veterinary support, high mortality and production wastage, and farmers' lack of knowledge about improved methods and practices. The Pakistan Agricultural Research Council is presently implementing a co-ordinated research programme on sheep and wool improvements including field work. However, the organization lacks the latest know-how in order to take the research findings to the general public for development of this sector. The proposed project is designed to assist the Government to carry out this work.

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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Description of project

The project is aimed at the implementation of research results in the surrounding areas of two sheep research farms, one each in Punjab Province and NWFP. In co-operation with the provincial extension services, reinforcement of the research activities and field applications of the research results will be undertaken in and around these two centres for sheep producers and, by organizing demonstration farms to cover established routes, also for nomads. The two research stations involved have been undertaking research on relevant aspects of sheep rearing since the mid-1950s.

The proposed research will stress genetic, nutritional and veterinary measures for the improvement of the stock and assess the impact of the resulting changes. It will also involve a cross-breeding programme of fine wool sheep with the Rambouillet breed for improved fine wool sheep, improving lohi breed stock for better carpet wool production, establishing nutritional methods for augmenting sheep performance and introducing simple veterinary measures to improve health and performance of sheep. In-service training in sheep recording and selection procedures will be organized for trainees from all provinces. In the light of the results of field applications and testing of technology packages developed at the two sheep research farms, provincial and national sheep development plans and strategies will be upgraded for implementation throughout the country.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of a senior sheep production specialist/chief technical adviser (48 work-months), consultants in such areas as wool biology and sheep shearing (14 work-months), national consultants (60 work-months); group training and study tours on flock recording, selection techniques and organization of flocks for genetic improvement purposes (48 months); improved stock of breeding sheep, laboratory and field testing equipment, vehicles and office equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	737 900
Training	48 000
Equipment	440 800
Miscellaneous	80 000
Total	1 306 700

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(CPR/89/026) - Micro-Analysis Center for Electronic Materials and Devices

IPF:(1987-91) $ 163 096 0000

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	27 March 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	The China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 556 000 Source of Funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 556 000

Project background

China's microelectronic industry started in the 1960's but remained small and primitive until the early 1980's when large investments in manufacturing and research were undertaken including establishing more than 1000 factories. Nevertheless the technological level of the products remains low and the yield performance continues to be unsatisfactory. Quality control constitutes a major factor in strengthening the weak capabilities of the industry. Lack of quality control is the result of inadequate institutional and technical tools for microanalysis of materials and devices and for the training of personnel. The ability to conduct rapid, reliable micro-analysis has caused gross inefficiency and loss of time and money to enterprises desired to develop and manufacture products destined for the markets in China and abroad.

The Government is therefore continuing investments in R & D for 3 and 1 micron-technology levels of chips to cope with the large upsurge in local demand for chips. This constitute a further significant advance for China, but a level of technology at least a full generation behind Japan and the West. Of these enterprises, research institutes and universities for micro-analysis and problem-solving of their respective production and R and D work, production and research complexes are established in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuxi, Shaoxing and other cities, some of which depend on importation of production lines using local capital and joint venture arrangements. As part of the efforts to meet demand, the Government in the early 1980s began strengthening the Institute of Materials Science of Fudan University in Shanghai. The Planning commission has now designated the Institute as the National Center for Microanalysis of Microelectronic Materials and Devises (MCEMD) to

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address needs in the sub-sector, especially that of quality control and sophisticated microanalysis which cannot be done at the plant level. The example for such a central support service, operating on a free-based system, comes from Western countries, such as the United States of America. Problems come from inadequacies in the number and competence and experience of personnel engaged in micro-analysis. Equipment available is old and inadequate for analysis of current generation production.

Description of project

The project will significantly upgrade the MCEMD at the existing Institute of Materials Science of Fudan University. The Center already functions at a basic level but will be able to respond to an industry based work plan and ad hoc requests to diagnose problems existing in the processing and fabrication of electronic devices and will train personnel both in the center and from the industry for specific work in microanalysis. The project will improve the operating performance, quality and reliability of the semiconductor devices for the microelectronics industry in China which is currently at the 5 micron level and facilitate the advancement of this sector to the 3 micron level and, at the R & D level, to the 1 micron level, in line with more technologically advanced micro-electronic producing countries.

Project activities will include: (a) training of personnel in various microelectronic analysis techniques and the operation of modern laboratory equipment; (b) establishment of adequately equipped laboratories; (c) creation of an operational plan for organization, work content and implementation for the MCEMD; (d) provision of microanalysis services to industrial enterprises throughout China to help increase yield performance and reliability of manufactured products; (e) special assistance to four factories as models to help solve systematically their existing problems for modifying processing and increasing yield and reliability; and (f) conducting an international conference and various seminars for training personnel from MCEMD and industry.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 15 work-months of international consultants in various micro-electronic analysis techniques; 18 short-term fellowships for training in micro-analytical techniques, 15 work-months for study tours and conference participation; micro-analysis laboratory equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	182 000
Training	438 000
Equipment	917 000
Miscellaneous	19 000
Total	1 556 000

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